

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

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No. 6.

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

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Professional cards, per quarter, 5.00
Plain death notices, free. Obituary notices in prose, \$3 per square; in poetry, 50 per line.

Business advertisements at Reduced Rates, Office Northwest corner Main and Congress streets.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE CITIZEN:

W. N. Kelly, newsdealer at Prescott, has the CITIZEN for sale, and has authority to receive and remit for money due us.
L. P. Fisher, 20 and 21 New Merchants' Exchange, is our authorized Agent in San Francisco.
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TUCSON, ARIZONA.

CORNER OF CHURCH AND CONVENT.

H. N. ALEXANDER,

YUMA, ARIZONA.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Will practice in all Courts in this Territory

PAUL WEBER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Mineral Park, Mohave County, Arizona.

JAMES ABEIG,

MAIN STREET, YUMA, ARIZONA.

News Depot, Book and Cigar Store, Confectionery and Fancy Goods.

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No. 1022 F Street, Washington, D. C.,

Agents for the Collection of, and hastening the payment of claims against the United States and various Departments of government.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona.

THEO. F. WHITE,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

Deputy Surveyor of Mineral Lands,

Tucson, Arizona. 50-1f

WILLIAM J. OSBORN,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER,

Special assistance given in obtaining patents for Mining and Preemption claims, Office south side Congress street, Tucson Arizona.

FARLEY & POMROY,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.

TUCSON, ARIZONA.

Notaries Public. Office United States District Attorney. Office on Congress street.

R. A. WILBUR, M. D.

CORNER PLEASANT AND CONVENT STS.

TUCSON, ARIZONA.

Will resume the practice of his profession Thursday, July 1. Will give attention to the treatment of diseases of women and children.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and evening.

RAFAEL SUASTEQUE,

JEWELER, WATCHMAKER AND ENGRAVER,

Inform his patrons of this city and those of other parts of the Territory, that he is ready to execute all kinds of plain and fancy workmanship in jewelry and enamel.

Any work entrusted to him will be executed faithfully, promptly and at cheaper rates than before.

J. P. HOYT, A. F. E. SAFFORD.

HOYT & SAFFORD,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.

Tucson, Arizona.

Will practice in Civil Cases in all the courts of the Territory.

Special attention will be given to cases in the Supreme Court.

Tucson, Arizona, November 1, 1876. 51-1f

J. M. BERGER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

Congress Street, opposite L. M. Jacobs & Co.'s Store.

Tucson, Arizona.

Having purchased all the tools, implements, materials, etc., pertaining to the Watchmaking and Jewelry department of Messrs. Davis & Nelson of Tucson, I am now MORE THAN EVER prepared to do all kinds of work in this line, and at reasonable prices, and warranted for one year.

A fine assortment of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry always on hand for sale.

Patrons respectfully solicited.

September 30.

S. W. Carpenter.

RECORDER OF PIMA COUNTY.

Office in the Court-house, Tucson.

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER.

Notice of location of Ranches, Water Rights, Mines and Mill-sites, Deeds, Mortgages, Bills of Sale and all other legal Documents executed properly and promptly at moderate charges.

Records searched FREE of charge.

The Elliot House.

Florence, Pinal County, Arizona.

W. V. ELLIOT, Proprietor.

THE ABOVE NAMED HOUSE IS

fully prepared to accommodate the traveling and home public, and attention is called to the fact that the proprietor

Intends to Merit Patronage

By satisfying his customers with the best of meals.

His bar is always supplied with

CHOICE LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

March 4. 25-1f

Drug Store.

I would respectfully invite the public to call and examine my goods and prices at

THE SIGN OF THE MORTAR,

On Congress street, at my old stand.

Will give prompt attention to compounding physicians' prescriptions, and all orders from the town and surrounding country.

CHARLES H. MEYERS.

A Creed.

I hold that Christian grace abounds Where charity is seen; that when We climb to heaven, 'tis on the rounds Of love to men.

I hold all else, named piety, A selfish scheme, a vain pretense; Where center is not there be Circumference?

This I moreover hold and dare Affirm wherever my rhyme may go, Whatever things be sweet or fair, Love makes them so.

Whether it be the lullabies That charm to rest the nursing child, Or that sweet confidence of sighs And blushes made without a word.

Whether the dazling and the flush Of softly sumptuous garden bowers, Or by some cabin door or bush Of ragged flowers.

'Tis not the wide phylactery, Nor stubborn fast or stated prayers, That makes us saints; we judge the tree By what it bears.

And when a man can live apart From works, on thologic trust, I know the blood about his heart Is dry as dust.

UNDER the head "Heat in Arizona," the San Bernardino Guardian of October 4, publishes the following:

An Eastern gentleman engaged in mining in Arizona, writes as follows: "The weather is not beyond belief. Never, I think, less than ninety degrees in the shade, and from that up to 120 degrees. There is no lumber in the country, and all the building has to be done with cottonwood poles, and hauled five miles on jackasses to the mine. In addition I have had to pack water five miles, as we have had no rain, and the tanks at the mine are exhausted. We have now killed three rattlesnakes in the house, besides any quantity of scorpions, etc. In opening my trunk I was stung on the finger by a scorpion. I bound a poultice of onions and tobacco on the wound and drank three full pints of whiskey. It made me very drunk, and I think killed the other poison, although my whole hand and arm was numb for day or two. It is a pretty hard country, three men have already died of thirst near here. My last letters were sent here from the mine (only fourteen miles distant) by an old Scotchman. The letters did not arrive, and we searched for him and found him dead, only four miles from camp. He was stripped and his nails were worn from his hands by scratching in the sand for water. We have sent out twice and brought in men who were crazy and blind and speechless from thirst. The sun is terribly hot, and the rocks so hot that they blister the flesh if touched."

A friend found the above in the Guardian and sent it to us asking what we thought of the writer thereof. We don't know what to think. It is a stand off in our mind whether the man is lying to make his correspondence lively or telling the truth. The whole statement has a suspicious flavor of a vision resulting from the "poultice of onions and tobacco" and the "three full pints of whiskey." His statement is carelessly drawn up. He should have mentioned the kind of whiskey. Now there is a class of whiskey along the stage routes in California that would not only make Arizona appear hot to the drinker and make him see bugs and things but which would send a glow of sunny heat to the heart of Greenland's icy mountains. Nevertheless the writer may be telling the truth. He should have stated what part of Arizona he wrote from. There is a strip of this Territory in places along the Colorado, within reach of the terrible California deserts on the other side of the river, that is more hotly affected by the heat and burning blasts therefrom. California papers are very fond of telling of heat and sterility in Arizona. Our worst parts are those affected by California live, whereas there is no spot in Arizona where a lizard cannot do well enough if he takes proper care of his person and attends carefully to his diet.

THE PROVENTS OF THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.—Out of thirty thousand exhibitors here there are but few who are not satisfied with the amount of goods which they have sold. The Japanese and Chinese will go back to their homes with bursting pockets, and with an ardent desire to come again; but even had they no trade they would be perfectly satisfied with the magnificent advertisement, which they obtained for their continent by the Exhibition. As for the Turks, the Egyptians, the Portuguese and the Russians, they have been sold pretty well out for some time past, and would gladly have duplicated their whole stock could they have done so in time. The Russians especially had immense success. An international shopping bazaar ought to be one of the features of our great cities. The stock company that would establish it would coin money. Spain has fared but poorly; but Spain brought comparatively little to sell. The haughty Gauls have been sold out in the last two or three centuries so much as is popularly supposed, and I think they have done it. As for our own exhibitors, they have not only sold great numbers of articles, but they are justly counting on immense sales in the near future, sales which will be directly due to the influence of this Exhibition. The influence in which new lines of trade have already been established since May 10th, between our own and other countries are very numerous; are multiplying daily.—Edward King in Boston Journal.

GOVERNOR SAFFORD'S TRIP.

From Camp Goodwin to the Little Colorado.—Description of Mountains, Timber, Forests and Rivers.—Old Pedro, the Apache Patriarch.—The Little Colorado Section and its Resources.—The Mountains.—what they have done and propose to do, their influence on the Territory, &c.

Having recently visited a portion of Arizona of which very little mention is made in the press, I have thought a brief description of my journey might not prove uninteresting. I left Tucson October 14, in company with Mr. R. N. Leachwood, for the purpose of visiting the Little Colorado country. Our road led to old Camp Goodwin, which is the first place requiring special mention. This place is located in a valley, three miles south of the Gila river. There is a fine stream running through it, and it contains good agricultural land. The White Mountain has an elevated core there, and this season, and Messrs. Clanton and Montgomery had a good crop of excellent Irish potatoes. Stevens & Lacy have a well selected stock of goods, and a very good station for the accommodation of travelers is also found here. The Goodwin post-office supplies the mail for most of the Globe district, San Carlos Indian agency and Camp Apache, the mail being carried from this point to several localities by military or private express. There is urgent necessity for mail service from Goodwin to Apache and thence to the Little Colorado, also to the Globe mining district via San Carlos.

From Goodwin our road led down the Gila river twelve miles. The most of the distance is occupied by the Chiricahua and White Mountain Indians. The valley is broad and has a rich alluvial soil, well covered with grass and wood. Mr. Hoag who has the immediate charge of these Indians, informed us that they behave well and seemed happy and contented. They have been there so short a time that very little attempt has yet been made in agricultural pursuits. They have some horses and sheep and if properly cared for and trained ought to be made self-sustaining within a few years. Passing over the Gila river the road leads up to a high mountain, in many places steep, rugged and rocky. It has been practically abandoned as a wagon road for several years, which makes it now almost impassible. Reaching the summit of the Gila range the country spreads off on a broad plain which reaches the Natana Mountains. This country is covered with excellent grass. Game appears to be abundant, and from the numerous Indian trails crossing it in every direction, it is evidently a favorite hunting ground for them. From the further edge of this valley to the summit of the Natana range, the road passes up what is called Red Rocky Canyon, and any one traveling over it will undoubtedly admit that it is correctly named. Large boulders are piled on top of each other, many places, very steep, have been washed bare of soil by the floods, and when one reaches the summit he can hardly imagine upon looking back a vehicle could be drawn over it. At the top of the Natana range the pine timber belt begins, and for a hundred miles in width and one hundred and fifty miles in length extends a splendid forest of pine timber interspersed with oak, ash and many other varieties of timber, equal in excellence to anything found in the Sierra Nevada mountains. From the summit of the Natana the road passes over a broken timbered country to Black river, a bold mountain stream and one of the tributaries of Salt river. After rising a hill on the north side of Black river, the road passes over a comparatively level plain of fifteen or twenty miles in width, well wooded and covered with bunch and other varieties of excellent grass. Thence we pass down a steep hill to canyon, so called, leads to the East Fork of White river. Seven miles brings us to Camp Apache, situated on the East Fork of White river, a short distance above its confluence with the West Fork. These streams are tributaries of Salt river. Camp Apache was established seven years ago last spring, for the purpose of placing a military force in the heart of the White mountain Indian country. It is in the midst of a fine timber belt, grazing is excellent, and the small valleys on the numerous mountain streams, when cultivated, produce abundantly. Game is abundant, wild turkeys especially, of a very large size, are found in great quantities, and elk are numerous. Near the summit hills in the streams are plentiful and among the species the spotted trout is much valued in the eastern States, predominates. An excellent vein of coal has been found near the Post, which is used for blacksmithing. The officers and soldiers have excellent gardens, and nearly all kinds of vegetables are raised in abundance. The Post is well built and is being greatly improved under the supervision of Lieutenant St. James, the Post quartermaster. Mr. Bailey, the sutler, has an excellent stock of goods and appears to be doing a flourishing business. There is a company of Indian scouts, numbering forty, at this post, of which Mr. Stanley is the guide. They are stalwart looking fellows and have in times past rendered important service in helping to subdue the hostile Indians. They are very proud of their position and are ready and willing to follow and prove themselves to the whites. They and their guide are extremely anxious to get an opportunity of punishing the renegades who have been committing depredations on the San Pedro and Chiricahua reserve. They say if they get after them they will follow them even if they go to the Gulf of Mexico. Camp Apache is one of the most pleasantly located Posts in the department, and I feel under special obligations to Major Worth, who was in command during the temporary absence of Major Oglesby, Lieutenant Bailey and other officers for the hospitable and kind manner in which we were treated.

From Camp Apache the road leads up the West Fork of the White river to near the divide, a distance of about twenty miles. About ten miles from the Post on this river, Old Pedro and his band of Apaches live. They number about one hundred and fifty souls. Pedro is quite a superior Indian. They raise good crops where they live and will have quite a surplus to sell. He and his people are self-sustaining. Pedro is desirous of severing his tribal relations and acquiring a title to his land. He is also very anxious to educate his children and told President Grant a few years ago he was ambitious that his son, (a bright little fellow), should be the first Apache capable of writing a letter to the President. To gratify this laudable ambition, I have offered if he will send him to Tucson, to educate him. I am told by Mr. St. James and the officers at the Post that Pedro is very trustworthy. He has accumulated considerable stock, receives credit to a considerable amount and pays his debts punctually. He expresses considerable annoyance because the assessor and tax collector did not call upon him for his taxes, which is probably the first instance on record of such a slight creating dissatisfaction. By all means in the future give Pedro a chance. Let him pay his taxes. Give him a title to his land. Give him equal rights under the law and establish a school among these Indians. Passing over the divide, which separates the waters of Salt river and the Little Colorado, the road leads through a rolling, densely timbered country, well supplied with grass. Occasionally a band of sheep is seen but no permanent stock is kept here. On Cooley's ranch, forty miles distant from the Post, Messrs. Cooley and Clark have one of the best ranches in Arizona. It is located in the midst of a beautiful pine forest. The grazing is superb and extensive and their stock are fat the year through. They raise a large surplus of grain and vegetables which they dispose of at the Post at fair prices. The heavy well come they give to strangers, and travelers make one feel at home, and the excellent food Mrs. Cooley prepares makes you strong to encounter again a tramp in the wilderness, away from civilization. Twenty miles further on Stinson's ranch is reached on Silver creek. It is located a few miles beyond the timber belt, and is one of the most beautiful and valuable ranches in the Territory. He has excellent pasture for thousands of cattle and was engaged harvesting a field of four hundred acres of barley. In this section barley is not sown until the last of June or first of July, hence the late season of harvest. Mr. Stinson has a good reaper and thrasher, and with his industry and enterprise he cannot fail in a few years to become a cattle king and an agricultural nabob.

Thirty miles over a rolling, grassy plain, Horsehead Crossing on the Little Colorado is reached. At this point a Mexican has a ranch and has been located here for about five years. Nine miles below is found the first settlement of the Mormon colony. We remained all night at the first settlement, and next morning were kindly received by Mr. George Lake, the head man or elder of the settlement. At first he was a little doubtful that the Governor of the Territory would drop down upon them in an ordinary miner's garb, working his own way through so rough and generally uninhabited a country, but becoming satisfied on that point, such as they had in the way of country and enterprise he cannot fail in a few years to become a cattle king and an agricultural nabob.

A MINER, with a revolver in each bootleg, and a gallon of whiskey under his hat, was lounging in the streets of Deadwood City, in the Black Hills, when suddenly a stranger happened to brush against him. Out came the pistol from the right boot, and up went the right arm with a flourish. "Now, look yer, everybody in this yer gulch; look at me and crawl! I'm Wild Cat Tip from Bear Gulch. Git out this yer hammer much longer; so trot 'em out!" Some one in the crowd fired a pistol in the air, and simultaneously a rotten egg struck Tip between the eyes. "I'm murdered," he yelled, dropping his revolver and falling heavily to the ground. In a moment he came to himself, and straightening up, remarked plaintively: "Boys, let me see the calibre of the gun what shoots eggs."

THE AUTHOR OF "KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN."—The statement is on its travels that Thomas Crouch, the author of "Kathleen Mavourneen," who served in the Confederate army, is now living quietly in his Southern home. F. Nichols Crouch, a popular English composer, is the author of that beautiful ballad. He was a violinist in London in 1817, and came to this country with an Italian opera troupe in 1848. Several years later the writer knew him as a successful teacher in Portland, Maine. If F. Nichols Crouch entered the Confederate army, it must have been at an age when most men prefer to sit around the house in slippers and amuse their grandchildren. This case of "Thomas Crouch" like those of the alleged authors of "Rock Me to Sleep Mother" and "Beautiful Snow"—Christian Union.

NEW YORK, October 26.—The United States Monetary Commission is now organized as follows: Senators John P. Jones, of Nevada; George S. Boutwell, Massachusetts; Lewis G. Boye, Missouri; Representatives R. L. Gibson, Louisiana; Richard P. Bland, Missouri; George Millard, Michigan; Hon. William S. Greenback, of Cincinnati, expert; Prof. Francis Borden, of Cambridge, expert; Hon. Alex. Delmar, of Philadelphia, Statistician and Corresponding Secretary; George M. Weston, of Boston, Recording Secretary. The commission is now in session in this city awaiting evidence. A sub-committee will shortly start for the Pacific Coast to take evidence with regard to the production of various metals in California, Nevada, Arizona, etc., and in reference to other matters entrusted by Congress to the Commission.

ROME, November 6.—Cardinal Antonelli, the Pope's prime minister, is dead. Cardinal Constantine Patrizi, the vicar-general of the Pope, is very ill and said to be on his death bed.

LETTER FROM MR. WASSON.

The Attendance at the Centennial—No Extension of Time and Why—Reference to the Immense Labor Performed by the Commissioners.

PHILADELPHIA, October 16.—I arrived here on the 9th, and have since been daily elbowing through a mass of people from all nations, save on yesterday, the only day of real rest I have had for months. The attendance here now ranges from 75,000 to 115,000. During the past few days, the attendance has been diminished because of the Ohio and Indiana elections, but will hereafter increase until a day or two before the Presidential election, when it will run low unless the local attendance increases. However, it has already surpassed that of any similar exhibition and it is believed the average daily attendance will reach nearly if not quite fifty thousand. One of the greatest sights now, is that of the people who cover hundreds of acres of the ground during the day and tax the capacity of the great Pennsylvania, Reading and other steam railways, the thousands of street cars and many steamers on the Schuylkill, to transport them to and from the grounds morning and evening. All kinds of conveyances are not only filled, but the steps and platforms are jammed with people. Everybody pleasantly submits to the jamming and squeezing. Rarely do even gentlemen give up their seats to ladies of any age or condition. A day spent in these grounds in standing, walking and intensely looking at objects of many new kinds and all of interest, is a tiresome one to the stoutest persons. The crowd is so dense on all conveyances that if disposed, men could hardly seat all ladies and hence efforts are rarely made to seat any. Ladies are so tired that an offer of a seat in his lap by a strange gentleman is gladly accepted and not regarded particularly imprudent. Any way to get rest, especially returning homeward in the evening. This city has a daily addition of not less than 100,000 people in consequence of the exhibition, and yet they are comfortably cared for at a moderate cost. No other city could so well have accommodated the people, nor furnished such convenient and beautiful grounds for the exhibition itself. There has been some talk of extending the exhibition a week or ten days beyond the 10th of November, but it will not be done for many reasons. The commission has no control over exhibits after that day, and if it had, it could not control the weather which after that date, is almost certain to be so inclement as to prevent any considerable attendance. The buildings are large and airy and one day last week some of them were uncomfortably cold. Then the foreign exhibitors have made arrangements to promptly commence removal of exhibits after the 10th, and even have contracted to send them home by certain steamers, and any extension of time could but result in amazing confusion and terrible dissatisfaction. The officers of the commission are tired and worried and anxious for the closing day, and they feel that their labors have already been far above their compensation and in most instances above their expectation. Excepting three members of the commission, none have received any pay and but very few their actual expenses. The Exhibition is an acknowledged grand success and its financial results will be above anticipation, and hence commissioners feel that their work has been a grand success, and that no just call can be made to continue it beyond the day fixed more than three years ago for closing. Of the one hundred and eighty old buildings on the ground, over one hundred contain articles of interest to nearly any intelligent person, and to have brought about their construction with their contents, was a work little appreciated by the country at large and by very few of the people. More anon. J. W.

Greenbacks at Par in Silver.

The result of exchanging Silver coin for fractional currency has been just what was predicted, namely, the lowering of Silver coin to the value of Legal Tenders. The best bid for subsidiary Silver in New York is 91 cents to the dollar, and Greenbacks are worth as much by the same standard. Paper and hard money circulate side by side in the Atlantic States. There has been upwards of \$20,000,000 in subsidiary Silver exchanged for fractional currency and Greenbacks. The amount is but a drop in the bucket as compared with the volume of paper currency still outstanding. The only help for Silver coin is a combination of circumstances that will depress the price of Gold and increase the value of fine Silver. Such a chain of events would also raise the price of Greenbacks, and bring the three currencies more nearly into harmony than they have been in fourteen years.—S. F. Bulletin.

Articles of incorporation of the Wallace Mining Company, formed for the purpose of mining, milling and reducing precious ores found in the Wallace lode, Peck mining district, Yavapai county, Arizona, with a capital of \$5,000,000 divided into 50,000 shares of the value of \$100 each, and principal place of business at Prescott, Arizona, were filed at the Secretary's office, November 4, 1876. The incorporators are Ed. G. Peck, F. M. Alexander, Murat Masterson and John Rees.

Pioneer News Depot

—AND—

CIGAR STORE.

THE LATEST NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES AND NOVELS.

Also, a fine assortment of

CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, ETC.,

constantly on hand.

J. S. MANSFELD,

Lesinsky's block, Congress St., Tucson, Arizona.

Celestial Restaurant

—by—

WONG TAI, Tucson, Arizona.

THIS FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT IS

on Congress street near the Church

Place. The Chief Cook and Baker, is "Loy"—

one of the very best and who is well

known to business.

Patronage is solicited.

Fare Excellent and Charges Reasonable

by the Day, Week or Month.

December 4. 4-1f

Tres Alamos House.

C. M. HOOKER & Co., Proprietors.

THIS UNDER-SIGNED HAVE THIS

day opened the above house as a Sta-

tion and are prepared to furnish

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS

to the traveling public.

The House and Corral are second to

none in the Territory, and will be kept

First-Class in every respect.

The traveling public are invited to give

us a call.

Tres Alamos, Jan. 18. 10-1f

Telegraph Saloon

Has just received direct from Switzerland

one lot of fine

SWISS (Emmenthal) CHEESE.

KRAETER KAES, (Herb Cheese.)

Fine imported

FRENCH COGNAC.

As a specialty we have finest

CALIFORNIA GRAPE BRANDY,

(Rose's Distillery.) 10 years old.

All of which we will keep constantly on

hand and for sale at reasonable rates.

July 1. LEVIN & BRAUN.

Saddler, Harness Maker and

UPHOLSTERER.

WORK IN THESE SEVERAL LINES

done with

Promptness and in Good

style.

And with promptness and satisfaction to

customers, at my shop on Congress street,

in Tucson, just opposite office Probate

Judge.

A. E. JOHNSTON.

July 8, 1876. 40-1f

Young & Katz,

—

Desire to call the Public Attention

to their

New and Complete Assortment

of

STOVES, RANGES,